ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

AT MYSORE

6th OCTOBER 1911.

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to another session of the Representative Assembly, and to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, an account of the administration of the different departments of the State during the past official year and of the measures under contemplation for the present year.

2. *Finance.*—I shall first take up the subject of the finances of the State. The financial statement and budget estimates for the year 1911-12 were published with an issue of the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary under date the 6th September, and I have no doubt you have all studied it. As usual the subject of finance will be considered under three divisions, *viz.*, the closed accounts of 1909-10, the revised estimates of 1910-11 and the budget estimates of 1911-12.

3. *Accounts of 1909-10.*—Taking up first the accounts of 1909-10, we see that the budget estimates of that year were framed on the basis of an year of average financial conditions. The estimates for that year provided for a deficit of 1·58 lakhs on the ordinary account and a surplus of 2·13 lakhs under the Cauvery Power account. As the actuals stand, the ordinary account shows a surplus of 14·02 lakhs and the Cauvery Power account a surplus of 6·99, *i.e.*, a surplus of 21·01 lakhs on both the accounts taken together. This surplus was secured after appropriating 3·33 lakhs for famine reserve and sinking fund contributions and setting apart 6·93 lakhs towards the depreciation fund which was started during the previous year in connection with the Cauvery Power Works. The fluctuations in the actuals have been fully explained in the appropriation report for 1909-10 published by the Comptroller in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 6th July 1911.

4. *Revised Estimates for 1910-11.*—According to the revised estimates the revenue realized for the year 1910-11 is expected to amount to 246·29 lakhs, *viz.*, 230·03 in the ordinary account and 16·26 under the Cauvery Power Scheme. Similarly the total expenditure is expected to amount to 220·52 lakhs, *viz.*, 211·80 under the ordinary account and 8·72 (including interest and sinking fund charges) under the Cauvery Power Scheme. This leaves a surplus of 25·77 lakhs after appropriating 2 lakhs for the Famine Reserve Fund, 1·33 lakhs for the Sinking Fund in connection with the State loan and 2·85 lakhs for the Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

5. *Budget for 1911-12.*—The budget for 1911-12 has been framed on the basis of fairly favourable seasonal conditions and agricultural prospects. Though the rainfall during the last few weeks has not been as propitious as hoped for, there has not been absolute or continuous drought over any considerable area of the State, and in view of the bountiful harvests of the last two years and the resources of the people generally, a condition of pronounced scarcity need not be apprehended in the State during the current year. The total revenue is estimated at 235·80 lakhs *viz.*, 220·30 lakhs in the ordinary account and 15·50 under the Cauvery Power Scheme account. The total expenditure and appropriations come to 229·28 lakhs,

on the ordinary account and 9·81* on the Cauvery Power Scheme side, that is, to a total of 239·09 lakhs. There is thus a deficit of 3·29 in the budget estimates of 1911-12.

6. The land revenue has been taken at 102 lakhs against collections exceeding 105 lakhs in each of the two previous years. Other heads of revenue have been taken at the ordinary standard.

7. Among the ordinary heads of expenditure, enhanced grants have been provided under Education, Medical and Public Works. The extra amount allotted to the last department is 5 lakhs, a grant of 30 lakhs having been sanctioned.

8. Amongst special items of expenditure included in the budget estimates for 1911-12, the most important is a provision of seven lakhs for the participation of His Highness the Maharaja in a style befitting his position in the imperial function of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The estimate has been framed with all possible regard to economy; and arrangements have been made for proper control and prompt and effective audit of expenditure.

9. Another special item of expenditure is the grant of one lakh for the work of the Economic Conference. This is intended to meet the expenditure which may be incurred by the Committees appointed by the Conference on account of establishment, travelling allowance, purchase of books and journals, conducting experiments, payment for expert opinion and other items and also the general expenses of the Conference.

10. The position that with the Revenues of a year of average prosperity we are left with a deficit which, though not large is yet appreciable, is thus entirely due to a coincidence—the necessity for some extraordinary items of expenditure having occurred at about the same time that, in the best interests of the people, additional grants to some of the departments of the State became necessary for special improvement or in the course of ordinary development. There would have been no difficulty in balancing the budget or even in securing a fair surplus, if some part of the additional expenditure had been spread over a number of years. But the Government of His Highness the Maharaja consider that most of the objects for which additional grants have been given are so urgent or important that to postpone them would be to lose much valuable time. And they have therefore felt justified in budgetting for a small deficit in the special circumstances of the year. This need cause no anxiety or concern.

11. *The General Financial Position.*—The general financial position continues to be satisfactory, as can be seen from the Statement B placed in your hands, which shows the cash assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1911.

12. *The Account Department.*—The scheme of local audit which had been under consideration for some time past was sanctioned and a local audit department organised as a branch of the Comptroller's office.

13. *State Life Insurance.*—The State Life Insurance Fund continued to be in a satisfactory condition. Excluding policies paid or otherwise lapsed, there remained on the books at the end of the year 13,905 policies held by 7,562 persons, assuring a bonus of Rs. 67,05,884 for a monthly premiuin of Rs. 23,034. During the year a special impetus was given to the registration of nominations under Rule 23 of the Insurance Rules and, as a result, 3,300 insured persons have registered their nominees. A scheme to enable officials to secure monthly pensions to their surviving relations was sanctioned in March 1911. Another important measure in the matter of insurance may be mentioned. Hitherto the bonus that could be secured by an official was that admissible for a monthly premium of ten per cent of his pay, subject to a maximum monthly payment of Rs. 50. Officials are now allowed to insure for larger amounts by paying more than ten per cent of their pay if they wish to do so, but without exceeding the premium limit of Rs. 50 a month.

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*This is made up as follows:—

Total of items 35 and 36 of Statement A ...	...	...	7·68
Sinking Fund (included in item 29 of Statement A)	...	...	1·33
Interest on loan (included in item 11 of Statement A)	...	...	·80
	Total	...	9·81

14. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council held three meetings during the year. Twenty-one Bills were considered including nine which were pending from the previous year. These nine as well as three of the new Bills were passed into Law. The remaining nine bills were in various stages of progress.

15. The Council refused to grant permission to the introduction before it of the Bill, which had been prepared by a Committee appointed in 1905, for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore.

16. The following were the Bills that were passed:—

(1) The Poisons Bill, (2) The Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras, (5) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (6) The Limitation Bill, (7) The Insolvency Bill, (8) The Guardians and Wards Bill, (9) The Small Cause Courts Bill, (10) The Census Bill, (11) The Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act as in force in Mysore, and (12) The Public Conveyance Bill.

17. Among Bills that have since been taken up may be mentioned, a Bill to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code in some respects, so as to give effect to the representations that are being made at this Assembly about giving inamdars greater facilities than exist at present for the recovery of rent from their tenants.

18. *Rules under Regulations.*—Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on a variety of subjects, such as Co-operative Societies, Court Fees, Excise, Local Boards, the Census and Insolvency.

19. *Census.*—As you are aware, a General Census of the population was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911 in the State simultaneously with the other parts of India, and the provisional totals were published on the 17th March. The final totals since made up show a population of 5,806,193 persons for the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Compared with the population in 1901 there is an increase of 4·82 per cent, and it is a somewhat significant fact that, while the population shows an increase in all the maidan districts of the State, there has been in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga a decline of 5·91 and 2·92 per cent respectively. In the Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields, there has been a remarkable increase of population, which has gone up by 27·68 and 26·04 per cent respectively.

20. *Land Revenue Department.—Seasonal Conditions.*—The year under review was, like the previous year, a prosperous one. The early showers of May and June 1910 were fair. The rainfall during the subsequent months (July to November) was timely and general as well as sufficient, and even abundant. The average for the State was 48·29 inches which was 10·11 inches more than that of the previous year and 11·34 inches more than the average for 40 years (1870-1909). As a result, the outturn of crops was distinctly good, and the prices of food grains fell to some extent, rice of the 2nd sort and ragi being sold at 9·19 and 18·56 seers per rupee, as against 8·14 and 13·51 seers during the previous year and 9·45 and 16·80 seers in 1905-06.

21. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette.*—The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette is now running through the fifth year of its existence. It has a circulation of 550 copies, excluding the 550 copies sent free to district, sub-division and taluk offices and to shekdars. The number of patels and shanbhogs subscribing for the journal increased from 170 to 440. At the request of the Honorary Secretary of the Kadur District Agricultural Association, one hundred copies of the journal have been ordered to be supplied to the Association, at the concession rate of 8 annas per annum, for distribution among members of the Association. During the year two supplements, one on "School Gardens" and the other on "Dry Paddy Cultivation," were issued. The continuance of the publication of the journal for a further period of three years from November 1911 has recently been sanctioned. The Agricultural Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference has resolved to make use of this journal as a medium for its publications on agricultural topics.

22. *Minor Tanks Restoration.*—Four hundred and fifty-nine minor tanks were dealt with during the year, and the expenditure incurred by Government in this behalf amounted to Rs. 68,090, against an allotment of one lakh of rupees.

The distribution of these figures by districts, is as follows :—

District	No. of tanks dealt with	Amount spent
		Rs.
Bangalore	47	9,193
Kolar	153	18,537
Tumkur	81	15,237
Mysore	45	3,456
Hassan	60	9,889
Shimoga	37	6,538
Kadur	25	3,042
Chitaldrug	11	2,198
Total ...	459	68,090

The Kolar and Tumkur districts again head the list.

The restoration of 164 tanks was completed before the close of the year. The progress was not as satisfactory as in the previous year, and this is reported to be due to several tanks having received a good supply of water towards the close of the official year which prevented the completion of the works taken on hand.

23. *Cattle Shows.*—Cattle shows were held during the year in all the districts except Kolar. There were eight such shows and they were well attended. A pony show at Harihar and an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition on a small scale at Channagiri were also held in connection with the cattle shows at those places. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was organised at Chitaldrug in conjunction with an Educational Exhibition on the 17th April 1911, and was a great success.

24. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There were during the year eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, one at the headquarters of each district, with a Veterinary Assistant in charge. Two more Veterinary Assistants were appointed, in November 1910 temporarily for one year, to be chiefly employed in itineration work in localities infected with cattle diseases, to afford advice and help to the raiyats. There was a noticeable increase in the total number of cases treated which was 13,440 as against 9,901 in the previous year.

25. The number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was only 551 against 8,138 in the previous year. The decrease was due partly to the absence of violent outbreaks of cattle disease, and partly to the supply of sera from the Imperial Bacteriologist having been small. The itineration of the Veterinary Assistants in their several districts was satisfactory and modern methods of cattle treatment are becoming popular among the raiyats.

26. *Seed Grains and Agricultural Implements.*—Out of the grant sanctioned for the purpose, several varieties of seed grains and agricultural implements were purchased and distributed locally and the following items of interest may be mentioned. The "*Kolinji*," or wild-indigo plant was tried as a green manure by certain agricultural stations in the Madras Presidency and found to be very useful to paddy cultivation. Some seed was therefore obtained and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug and also to the inamdar of *Sarvamanya* Krishnarajapur Agrahar, T.-Narsipur taluk, for trial. Barbados sugar-cane cuttings were purchased from the Samalkota Agricultural Farm and supplied to the Agricultural Lecturer, Normal School, Mysore, for trial on the Experimental Farm. Virginia, Spanish, Japanese and Mauritius varieties of groundnuts were supplied to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, on behalf of some enterprising raiyats in the district. Thirty maunds of turmeric seeds were purchased from the Agricultural Farm, Nandyal, and supplied to an enterprising landholder of Shimoga who was desirous of trying a new variety. Broach cotton seed was distributed among certain leading raiyats in the Chitaldrug district. A quantity of Cambodia cotton seed supplied by the Manager, Agricultural Station, Koilpatti, was sent to the Agricultural Lecturer, Normal School, Mysore, for experiment.

27. A warping machine at a cost of Rs. 50 was purchased from the Director of Industries, Madras, and lent to the proprietor of the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory, Mysore, at his request for trial and demonstration. A Pusa double continuous spinning machine was purchased from Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., Engineers, Bombay, and given to the Government Industrial School, Channapatna, to popula-

rize the use of this machine in spinning silk thread out of silk waste. A winnower sent by the Friends' Mission Industrial Works, Hoshangabad, for purposes of demonstration during the Dasara Exhibition of 1910 was eventually purchased, and having been found to be a useful machine, has been lent to the Government Agricultural Farm, Mysore, for trial and demonstration.

28. *The Agricultural Department.*—The experiments conducted at the Hebbal Farm yielded interesting results on various matters of importance to the raiyats. With regard to ragi it has been found that the out-turn is largely increased if the soil is ploughed a long time in advance of the sowing season. To allow for earlier ploughing it is necessary to go over the ground with a disc harrow with the result that the rain soaks in much more readily and ploughing can be done after a fall of rain as low as 60 cents, while under ordinary circumstances the raiyat requires a fall of about double that amount to allow him to plough. Certain green manures such as cow-pea and *avare* seem to improve the crop of ragi; and if the results come up to expectations in the case of the crop *Kar ragi* which will be harvested in November, arrangements will be made for the demonstration of the use of such manures. The results obtained up to the present by experiments on paddy cultivation will be published in the form of a bulletin which is practically ready. With regard to sugar cane the seasonal and rotation experiments have been continued. The imported Mauritius and Java varieties have been growing very luxuriantly. The results of the extensive experiments on sugar-making carried out during the year on Mr. Krishnaiengar's estate at Ooraghalli will be issued shortly in the form of a bulletin for general information. The eleven varieties of maize introduced from America in 1909 are reported to have done remarkably well. The best have been selected for growth on a larger scale with a view to distributing seed which will be undertaken in the present year. Three varieties of dry land lucerne obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture were sown during the summer of 1910 and have yielded a small quantity of seed. This will be used for further sowings and it is hoped that in this way a very profitable fodder crop may be introduced on dry lands.

29. The business done by the implement depot has expanded to about double the proportions of that of the previous year. About one hundred ploughs were sold against forty-five in 1909-10, and many of these sales were made in parts where improved ploughs had never been known before. In almost all cases the use of the ploughs was actually demonstrated to the purchasers. Other implements sold were winnowers, fodder-cutters, chain-pumps, threshing machines, sugarcane mills and boiling pans. The depot is serving a useful purpose as a medium between the manufacturer and the buyer and also as a useful check on the hasty introduction of unsuitable implements of bad design or make. The Chemical Laboratory continued to carry on interesting experiments and analyses in connection with green-manures, sugarcane, soils, cattle foods, etc. A bulletin on the subject of green manures is expected to be published shortly.

30. *Mycology.*—There was a greatly increased demand for the treatment of *koleroga* of supari by spraying operations and "spraying" was done in 91 gardens as against 45 in the previous year. Owing to the staff being mostly employed on this work much progress could not be made with regard to the *Anabe roga* but the work will be pushed on during the coming autumn and winter and the department hopes to publish a bulletin on the subject before the close of the official year. The ring-disease of potatoes and smut on jola were other diseases to which attention was paid during the year, but no progress could be made with regard to the spike-disease of sandal. The entomological investigations during the year resulted in the issue of useful illustrated bulletins on the rice and the jola grasshopper pests. Extensive experiments have also been carried on in respect of other pests such as the *kumbli hula* and ground beetles, and the results are expected to be soon published.

31. It is, I think, desirable for me to state here that in dealing with the eradication of insect and other pests the Government cannot undertake the expense involved in operating over any large areas belonging to private landowners. It is for the people themselves to carry out such operations on the lines which the Entomologist may suggest after experiment and experience.

32. *Co-operative Societies.*—The year was one of good progress in regard to the co-operative movement in the State. The number of societies increased from seventy to one hundred and sixteen, but five societies ceased working during the

year and their registration had to be cancelled. There were thus one hundred and eleven societies at the close of the year, with a total membership of 8,909, and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,40,652. The number of members at the end of June 1910 was 6,301 and the paid-up share capital Rs. 1,58,698.

33. The Kolar, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts have not shown much progress. Out of forty-six societies newly started during the year, thirty-six were for the benefit of the agriculturists in rural parts, seven for officials and others in taluk headquarters, one for petty traders and artizans in the Mysore City, one for the *Dayare* community among the Mahomedans in Channapatna and one for the benefit of the weavers in Grama in the Hassan taluk. The system of 'unlimited liability' has gained considerable ground this year. Out of the forty-six societies newly started, thirty-nine were on this basis and one old limited liability society was converted into one on unlimited liability. The increase in the number of unlimited liability societies was due partly to the ready help given by the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, in financing such societies, and was in itself an impetus to the Central Bank to do its business on a larger scale than in the last year. This year the Bank lent to ten societies to the extent of Rs. 28,605 and received back Rs. 1,500. It had at the end of June 1911 a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,010 and fixed deposits aggregating Rs. 20,080, including a deposit of Rs. 10,000 graciously given by His Highness the Maharaja in token of his interest and confidence in the Bank. Out of Rs. 15,000 from the State Fund allotted for financing new societies, a loan of Rs. 250 was given to the Gottagere Anyonya Sahaya Sangha, Limited, in the Bangalore taluk. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 350 from three societies. Now that the Central Bank is freely financing all societies on cheap commercial lines, there has been little necessity to advance loans from the State Fund.

34. The great increase in the number of societies and the volume of business done by them prove the popularity of the movement. There is every likelihood of its further extension in the near future under the impetus of the Economic Conference.

35. The Honorary Organizers Messrs. Badami Krishna Rao, T. Venkataramaiya and H. R. Srinivasa Rao, have been doing their work with energy and enthusiasm. Mr. C. D. Ramaswamiah, though he has resigned, continues to take a keen interest in the co-operative movement.

36. *Agricultural Banks.*—Of the 59 Agricultural Banks started in the State from time to time since the year 1895, only 10 banks scattered over the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Shimoga were in working order at the beginning of the year 1910-11. During the year, it was found expedient to order the winding up of the bank at Ariyur in the Tumkur taluk on account of its having fallen into arrears of Government dues. The bank has since paid up all its dues to Government and has closed its business. The bank at Chamrajnagar which had been ordered to be wound up in July 1906 showed a desire to revive its transactions and paid all the arrears of instalments, in consideration of which the Government allowed the bank to continue as a working institution. The number of working banks was ten—the same as at the end of the previous year. Only three banks—Hongenhalli (Malur taluk), Haldodderi (Sira taluk) and Palhalli (Seringapatam taluk,—did some business worth the name, the rest having done no appreciable work. The bank at Nanjangud after discharging the Government loan in full continued for some time to transact business with its own reserve of Rs. 4,563. In May last, however, the members resolved to wind up the bank and utilise the reserve for giving encouragement to Vedic studies. The members have been advised to collect the reserve in cash and then apply for the approval of Government to utilize the reserve for promoting Vedic learning.

37. With view to resuscitate the Agricultural Banks, the Government decided in December last to bring them, if possible, under the Co-operative Societies Regulation and 14 banks accordingly signified their willingness to convert themselves into Co-operative Societies. Their suitability for the conversion as well as the terms and conditions on which the conversion should be allowed in order to ensure sound working are matters requiring careful examination in each individual case, and these are now engaging the attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

38. During the year under review, the total repayments from all the banks—both working and wound up—excepting the Coffee Banks, amounted to Rs. 59,794 and Rs. 9,032 towards principal and interest respectively. The respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 49,764 and Rs. 15,753. Coercive measures were resorted to only in extreme cases.

39. *Joint Stock Companies.*—Two new companies were registered during the year and four were wound up. The total number working at the end of the year was 78 as against 80 at the commencement.

40. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year four Inam villages were surveyed and three villages were classed. Re-survey operations were completed in 535 villages belonging to the Kunigal, Magadi, Nelamangala and Maddagiri taluks and the old Haranhalli and Honnavalli taluks. The total area resurveyed was 476,392 acres or 744 square miles. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 314 villages of the Belur taluk, 164 villages of the Tarikere taluk, and 132 villages of the old Banavar taluk. In all the re-classification extended to 99,049 acres comprised in 28,668 survey numbers situated in 610 villages. Proposals submitted for the revision of the Settlement of the Honnali taluk were sanctioned by Government, and the rates will be announced next cold weather. Proposals for the revision of the Settlement of the old Anantapur taluk and the Shimoga taluk are under the consideration of Government. The revised Settlement will in all probability be introduced into these three taluks before the close of the ensuing cold season.

41. *Inam Department.*—The preparation of final quit-rent registers and the issue of title deeds formed, as usual, the main work of the Inam Department.

42. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 86,877 and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,63,626 being about the same as in the previous year.

43. *Stamps.*—There was a slight increase in the revenue from stamps, a sum of Rs. 8,25,950 having been realised as against Rs. 8,16,632* in the previous year.

44. *Excise.*—In the administration of the Excise Department several measures of reform were introduced. The respective responsibilities of the Revenue and Excise officers in the matter of the collection of Excise revenue were defined. Rules for the transport of liquors and intoxicating drugs from one portion to another of British territory through Mysore territory and *vice versa*, were prescribed. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer, the licensee being allowed to sell at a minimum rate of two annas per tola instead of at a fixed rate, and the licensees of opium shops were permitted to fix their own selling price

45. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 43,69,216 against Rs. 44,99,277 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,30,061 due to diminished consumption under arrack and ganja and a fall in the number of trees licensed. The fall in the rentals of arrack and toddy shops also contributed to this decree.

46. The number of arrack and toddy shops decreased from 824 and 3,355 to 781 and 3,281 in the year under review. The number of ganja shops increased by 5, but shops for the sale of opium decreased by 2, and foreign liquor shops by one.

47. *Forests.*—Two blocks, comprising an area of 23 square miles, were newly notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation. Twelve blocks with an aggregate area of 100 square miles were notified as reserved lands under Section 4 of the Regulation. About 91 miles of forest demarcation lines were newly cut and 2,300 miles of old lines were re-cleared and widened to the standard width. An aggregate area of 2,328 square miles of forests was placed under fire protection, of which 2,161 square miles or 92·8 per cent were successfully protected. About 401,000 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were collected and sold departmentally and about 285,000 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The total realizations from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 4,15,000 against Rs. 4,20,400 in the previous year. The total

* The figures relating to receipt and expenditure in this and the succeeding paragraphs are the figures taken from departmental reports, and cannot always agree exactly with the figures furnished by the Comptroller in Statement A. The Comptroller's accounts are compiled from the actual transactions of receipt and disbursement at the treasury, whereas the departmental accounts are generally compiled from figures obtained at an earlier stage. The statistical comparisons are however like with like.

quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,715 tons which yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,61,000 against Rs. 9,25,737 in the previous year.

48. The total revenue under forest proper was Rs. 20,85,000 against Rs. 17,59,000 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,74,000 against Rs. 6,74,800 of the previous year. The net realization was, therefore, Rs. 14,11,000 against Rs. 10,84,200 of the previous year.

49. The Devarayadurga State Forest in the Tumkur district, was added to the list of Game Preserves as a tentative measure. The total expenditure under Game Preserves amounted to Rs. 9,230.

50. *Geological and Mining.*—The past year was an important one in the matter of the gold mining industry in Mysore, the long-pending question of the renewal of the mining leases of certain blocks on the Kolar Gold Fields under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, having been finally disposed of by the issue of fresh leases for a further term of 30 years from the 22nd March 1910. The advantage to the Government by the issue of these fresh leases is that they are now entitled to 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the royalty heretofore received of 5 per cent on the output.

51. Another important event of the year is that the revised rules referred to in the last year's report for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases in Mysore were issued on the 8th October 1910. The principal changes introduced by the revised rules are that prospecting licenses and mining leases are hereafter to be granted for specified minerals instead of for all minerals in general as previously, that royalties on minerals shall be fixed from time to time by notification in the official Gazette as experience of the working of each mineral is acquired, and that they shall also be liable to alteration from time to time.

The number of leases and licenses for mining and prospecting issued or renewed during the year was 58 as against 50 in the previous year.

52. *Gold.*—The number of gold-producing mines at work was five, *viz.*,—the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nundydroog and Balaghat Mines. All these Mines were paying dividends, with the exception of Balaghat, the prospects of which remain unfortunately far from encouraging.

53. The returns from the Mysore, Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines continue to be satisfactory. The Ooregum returns have not been so good during the past twelve months, but it is expected that they will again attain their former high level if present indications in the developments are any criterion.

54. Outside the Kolar district both mining and prospecting operations, as far as gold is concerned, seem to have come to a stand-still. This refers more especially to the work that was being carried out by the New Shimoga Gold Field, Limited, on the Honnegudda and Siddarhalli blocks in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, where operations have been suspended owing to lack of funds.

55. *Underground Water Resources.*—In connection with the distress complained of in various parts of Mysore in consequence of the insufficiency of water for drinking and other domestic purposes during the drier portions of every year and the general need for the improvement of water-supply in villages, the information collected by the Geological Department was published in the form of notes by Dr. W. F. Smeeth, State Geologist. These notes also contain deductions drawn by him and his recommendations in the matter, and will, it is hoped, induce the District Officers to take a keen and enlightened interest in the problems involved and to supplement the information already obtained with a view to arrive at a more complete understanding of the case. Towards the end of the year an extensive tour was undertaken by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Officiating State Geologist, in the taluks of Tumkur, Sira, Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Gubbi and about 100 villages were visited by him in order to collect information in regard to the present yield of water in the existing wells and also to suggest possible means of obtaining sufficient quantities of water required by the villages. Suggestions were also made in several cases in respect of the location of wells where the required quantities of water might be expected to be obtained. The information collected and the suggestions made will shortly be published for the information of the District Officers and the public.

56. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to about Rs. 36 lakhs during the year. Of this

amount, Rs. 7¾ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 28¼ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

57. The area actually irrigated under the Marikanave Reservoir in the Chitaldrug district during the year was about 5,000 acres against 10,951 acres assessed. In my last Address, I stated that investigations and surveys were in progress to improve the conditions of irrigation under this reservoir. Definite proposals have been matured for the purpose and, among the improvements proposed, are the construction of a high level canal costing about 8½ lakhs, and the introduction of the 'Block System' of irrigation under the existing canals. The object of the latter proposal is to develop the irrigation of valuable crops like sugar cane, to arrest the injury caused to the land by water-logging and salt efflorescence, and to prevent the spread of malaria among the population.

58. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district has been repaired and the channels restored. The tank is expected to fill during the present rainy season to the level of the gaps left in the weirs. As the strength of the bund is tested the water level will be raised gradually by filling the gaps with masonry and raising the level of overflow. Water will be available during the current irrigation season for the lands under the low level channels.

59. A project for a large reservoir on the Cauvery at Kannambadi prepared for the purpose of providing storage needed for power supply and irrigation is under consideration.

60. The extraordinary floods in the Cauvery which occurred recently between the 19th and 22nd July 1911 have caused some damage to anikats along the river. The flood of 19th July is reported to be the highest known within living memory. It rose to a height of 8 feet at the Krishnarajkatte anikat or 2¼ feet higher than the flood which caused a breach in that anikat in May 1909. This anikat has not suffered any damage, but minor injuries to other anikats, *viz.*, Kannambadi, Kalhalli, Virjanadi, Ramaswami and Madhavamantri are reported and they are receiving attention. The water over-topped the Wellesley Bridge at Seringapatam to a height of one foot above the parapet walls, damaging a portion of the walls and eroding the south approach. Happily, the bridge itself stood intact and the traffic was not interrupted for more than three days.

61. The principal new buildings which were in progress during the year were the new Palace and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the new High School and the Physics Laboratory at the Central College at Bangalore, the Sandalkoti at Shimoga and the extension of the High School at Tumkur. In order to provide accommodation for the carriages and horses of the fifth division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, proposals for constructing blocks of carriage and pony sheds in the old Silledar Lines at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 19,675 were sanctioned during the year and work was started.

62. Under communications, the construction and improvement of certain malnad roads in the Shimoga and Hassan districts were in progress; also the extension of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar Forest road in the Mysore district. Work on the large bridge at Honnali on the Tungabhadra river was started during the year and is in progress.

63. Among miscellaneous public improvements may be mentioned the opening of the new water-supply for the use of the townspeople of Shimoga, the preparation of a revised project for the drainage of the Mysore City, and the construction of sundry roads and drains in the extensions of the Bangalore City. Investigations and surveys for the drainage of Bangalore, Shimoga, Davangere, Harihar and Sringeri were in hand.

64. *Electrical Works.*—In the Electrical Department, the Third Installation works and the extension of the interior power and lighting in the Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and Mysore City were in progress during the year. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 50,634. The receipts of the entire Cauvery Power Scheme amounted to Rs. 16,43,255 and the working expenses proper to Rs. 6,18,190. The net profit of the year after allowing for interest charges at 4 per cent aggregated Rs. 6,94,899 or 8·39 per cent on the total capital outlay up-to-date, *viz.*, Rs. 82,79,470.

65. *Railways.*—The working expenses on all the State lines amounted to 62·68 per cent of the gross receipts as against 57·79 during 1909-10. The inclusion of the hire of rolling stock for the Branch lines mainly accounts for the increase. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,29,000 or 4·54 per cent on the entire capital outlay of Rs. 2,48,28,475. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,20,000. After deducting this as well as the stipulated share of surplus profits (Rs. 56,450) payable to the Company, the net revenue to the State was Rs. 3,52,550 or 4·17 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz.*, Rs. 84,45,674 expended from the general revenues of the State. A portion of the net receipts amounting to Rs. 2,07,224 was expended as capital outlay on railways in operation thus reducing the net revenue of the year to Rs. 1,45,326.

66. The plans and estimates for the Hassan-Mysore Section of the proposed Arsikere-Mysore line were received from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The question of the construction of the line from Arsikere to Mysore was also examined by an expert, *viz.*, Mr. James R. Bell, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. These estimates as well as Mr. Bell's reports are at present under consideration. The re-survey for the line up to the southern frontier in the direction of Erode was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. The construction of light railways is also engaging attention. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company report some progress in collecting the capital needed by them. The Kolar District Board has come forward to construct the short length of line needed to connect Kolar with Bowringpet, by raising a debenture loan, and Government have given a provisional guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital required for the undertaking.

67. *Judicial.*—The only matters requiring mention with regard to the Judicial Department are that owing to congestion of work in the Chikballapur Munsiff's Court, an additional Munsiff's Court was established at that station for a period of one year, and that the Central Nazarath System was modified with effect from the 1st July 1911. The Nazarath establishments at Bangalore and Mysore are now under the control of the Principal and Additional Munsiffs of those stations and that at Shimoga is under the Munsiff of that place. The process rules have also been re-cast. There was increase in civil litigation in all the divisions, the percentage being 7·26. There was a slight decrease of 3·09 per cent in the number of offences dealt with by the Courts. Early in the current year a District Court for the Bangalore Division was re-established with a view to avoid congestion of work in the Chief Court.

68. *Police.*—The regular police force was maintained at the sanctioned strength, *viz.*, 851 officers and 5,949 men, and the cost of the department was approximately Rs. 9,08,000 as against Rs. 9,44,000 in the previous year. The excess in the latter year was due to the temporary grant of grain compensation allowance on account of distress in that year. The Village Police continued to work satisfactorily.

69. The number of reported cases of cognizable crime fell from 6,158 to 5,742. The percentage of property recovered to that lost also showed a slight improvement from 40·4 to 41·4. There were no serious dacoities or highway robberies by organized criminal gangs, and the public peace was satisfactorily maintained during the year. The department continued to be efficiently administered.

70. *Military.*—The standard of discipline and efficiency of the military forces of the State continued to be maintained as usual, and the administration of the department was satisfactory. The scheme of re-organizing the Transport Pony Corps into a Bullock Train is in fair progress.

71. *Medical.*—The Medical Department continued to do useful work. With one newly-opened Local Fund Dispensary, there were at the end of the year 148 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. In these institutions 1,035,000 patients were treated, of whom 12,460 were in-patients. Satisfactory work was also carried on in the special hospitals of the State such as the Lunatic Asylum, Leper Asylum, Maternity Hospitals and the Eye Infirmary.

72. Proposals for the improvement of the pay and status of Hospital Assistants and for an increase in their number have recently been sanctioned. This class of medical men will hereafter be designated Sub-Assistant Surgeons and their minimum pay will be raised from Rs. 25 to 30. The maximum will, as before, be

Rs. 60, but the increments will be earned once in five years instead of in seven years as before. The number of these officers will be increased so as to allow of a reserve of 11 after providing for the full sanctioned number of charges.

73. *Public Health.*--There was an increase in the number of births registered during the year, the birth rate being 18·25 per mille of population against 16·63 in the preceding year. The death-rate was also higher, the ratio being 19·92 against 18·70. Small-pox and cholera, which prevailed widely and claimed victims in large numbers in 1909-10, accounted, however, for a much smaller number of deaths during the past year. It is to be regretted that fevers still continued to be the cause of an increasing number of deaths, and plague also prevailed widely. As compared with 1909-10, there was an increase of 7,500 plague attacks and 5,100 deaths in the State, as a whole. It is difficult to account for this comparatively heavy incidence of plague during 1910-11; nor from a review of the figures from the commencement of the epidemic up-to-date, can one detect a periodicity of recurrence in their rise and fall annually. The usual preventive measures were adopted in all the affected places, particular attention being given to prompt evacuation and inoculation. Inoculation was carried on, on an extensive scale in the Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields, Channapatna and Harihar. Special Medical Officers were deputed for the purpose and the system of payment of rewards to the inoculated among the cooly classes to compensate them for loss of wages was in force. Instructions were issued to the District Medical Officers to train their medical staff in inoculation methods and to direct them immediately on the requisition of either the Deputy Commissioner or the District Sanitary Officer to carry out inoculation at their stations. It is satisfactory to note that many gentlemen out of pure public spirit and disinterestedness helped to make inoculation popular among the masses during the out-break of plague. It may not be out of place to mention here, in view to remove any misapprehension the public may entertain as to efficacy of inoculation as a plague preventive measure, that satistics collected by a house-to-house enquiry by officers specially deputed for the purpose conclusively prove the benefits of the measure. The results obtained at Harihar in this respect are instructive. Among the uninoculated population of 1,783 persons, there were 283 attacks and 203 deaths, the percentage of deaths to attacks being 71·73, and to population 11·39. On the other hand, among the inoculated population of 2,138, there were only 92 attacks and 18 deaths, the similar percentages being 19·57 and ·84.

74. The total number of vaccinations done in the State during the year was 62,261 against 102,438 in the year previous. The decrease was due to the prevalence of plague and in part to the failure of an adequate supply of lymph for some days owing to a difficulty in getting the required number of calves. The system of compulsory vaccination was continued in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in certain other Municipalities in the State. The experimental measure referred to last year of appointing Hospital Assistants. As public vaccinators has not been carried out owing to the paucity of qualified Hospital Assistants.

75. *Government Gardens.*—The general improvement of the Government Gardens has progressed satisfactorily. A number of useful American timber trees, the *guayule* rubber of Mexico, a new species of mulberry and other economic plants have been introduced and appear to prove successful. Some 50 kinds of Eucalyptus are also stated to be thriving and a large number of plants are ready for distribution. The seed depot is being further developed and during the year has been chiefly concerned with the distribution of vegetable, horticultural and botanical seeds. The Sunnakal Tank Experiment station has been fully planned and a start has been made with the laying out of the plots, roads and distribution channels. A programme of work is under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, the cultivation of the plants intended for the Farm such as yams, cassavas, fodder and paper grasses, new fruits and vegetables, etc., is continued in the Lal-Bagh.

76. *The Government Museum.*—The museum maintained its popularity, having been visited by 273,293 persons, an increase of 6,143 over the average of the past five years. Ninety-three coins were acquired for the numismatic branch, and a catalogue of the European coins was compiled. The library containing many technical and scientific works was largely used by the public.

77. *Meteorological Department.*--Meteorological observations continued to be carried on in the observatories of the State systematically and in a satisfactory manner.

78. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments.*—There was a general increase in the outturn of work in all branches in the Central Press on account of the Census Department. For the same reason the expenditure increased from Rs. 92,000 to Rs. 1,23,000, chiefly under purchase of materials. Substantial work was turned out in the Branch Press at Mysore also, which was provided with an electric motor, electric lights and telephone service. In the Stationery Department, the usual purchases of English made-papers and stationery and Indian papers and articles were made at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 65,000 respectively.

79. *District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds during the year 1910-11 was approximately Rs. 8,29,801, and including the opening balance of Rs. 3,66,155 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 11,95,956. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,53,720 of which Rs. 4,60,140 were spent on public works, Rs. 79,222 on sanitation, Rs. 93,054* on medical aid and the remainder on miscellaneous items. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,42,236.

80. Sanction was accorded during the year to the formation of seven new unions, thus raising the total number to 173.

81. *Local Funds General.*—The income under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,84,256 and including the opening balance of Rs. 1,59,782, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,44,038 of which Rs. 1,82,637 were spent on the following items:—

	Rs.
Public Works	89,205
Industrial Schools	56,679
Engineering School	7,921
Indigenous Hospital	3,493
Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	502
Mysore Industrial Exhibition	6,392 †
Other items	18,445
Total ...	1,82,627

There remained to the credit of the funds at the end of the year Rs. 1,61,401.

82. *Municipal Boards.*—Five more towns (Melkote, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Chikballapur and Channapatna) were ordered to be constituted into permanent Municipalities under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, thus raising the number of Municipalities to thirty.

83. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation, I of 1887, was repealed by the Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation, and the latter was made applicable to the Bangalore City.

84. With effect from the 1st September 1910, sub-section (2) of Section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate, was declared to be applicable to the Mysore City Municipality with reference to ghee and six other articles, as in the case of the Bangalore City Municipality.

85. All the powers under sub-section (2) of Section 144 for the prevention of dangerous diseases, which were conferred on the two City Municipal Councils last year, were conferred also on the Shimoga Town Municipal Council during the year. Bye-laws relating to bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels and the manufacture and preparation of ærated waters, submitted by the two City Municipal Councils, as also the Vaccination Bye-laws for the Mysore City Municipality and for twelve other Municipalities were sanctioned.

86. The Shimoga Town Water-works were opened at the close of August 1910. For the further improvement of the sanitation of this town the formation of the Durgigudi Extension consisting of bungalow and house sites was sanctioned. In order to encourage building in this extension certain privileges were granted to the purchasers of sites, the chief of them being the grant of timber at concession rates for two years ending with June 1913.

87. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 9,42,670 and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 8,81,006.

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* 63,276 Medical relief; 2,022 Vaidyasalas, etc.; 27,756 Veterinary Hospitals. Total 93,054.

† This is the expenditure on the Exhibition from Local Funds General. The total expenditure on the Exhibition was Rs. 11,621-8-0.

88. *Mysore City Improvement.*—The Board of Trustees for the improvement of the Mysore City was reconstituted during the year. The number of properties acquired in the Fort up to the end of June 1911, including 121 acquired during the year, was 316 costing Rs. 5,28,399, leaving only 49 properties to be acquired out of 365 notified. Plans and estimates prepared by the Board for a complete system of underground sewerage with outfall works for the whole town costing 14½ lakhs of rupees are under the consideration of the Central Sanitary Board. Suitable sites for the construction of model school buildings have been reserved in the various mohallas of the City. Plans and estimates for these buildings are being prepared by the Board in consultation with the Mysore City Municipal Council. Out of Rs. 3,00,000 at its disposal, the Board spent Rs. 2,30,367 in paying compensation for properties acquired and Rs. 7,105 on other minor works.

89. *Muzrai.*—Eighty-two Muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,722 during the year, the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and the State contributing Rs. 26,202 and Rs. 4,250 respectively. A sum of Rs. 48,500 was invested with the Government by private individuals at favourable rates of interest on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational institutions. The total amount of such deposits at the end of the year was Rs. 1,99,500.

90. *Education.*—The year was one of satisfactory progress in education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,416 to 2,459, and that of pupils from 113,785 to 115,079. Private institutions, however, decreased from 1,876 to 1,807 and the number of pupils in them from 23,944 to 22,904. The figures for this latter class of institutions are always fluctuating. The total number of public and private institutions was thus 4,266 with an attendance of 137,983 pupils against 4,292 institutions with an attendance of 137,729 pupils in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction, 115,179 were boys and 22,804 were girls, against 115,843 boys and 21,886 girls in 1909-10. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school-age decreased slightly from 28·06 to 27·9 while the percentage of girls at school to the female population of school-age slightly increased from 5·4 to 5·6. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 16·9 against 16·8 in the previous year.

91. *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Further advance was made in the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges for the B. A. Pass Course in accordance with the New University Regulations. The Maharaja's College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada) for the B. A. Pass Course and suitable arrangements were made for the teaching of this group in the college. A Museum of History and Economics has been started for the benefit of the college students and a number of historical maps has been purchased. The building of the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College was completed and the accommodation and equipment provided for it are considered satisfactory. Plans and estimates for the new Chemistry building were prepared in consultation with the Professor of Chemistry who was appointed last year and the work will be soon taken in hand. For want of accommodation the affiliation of the Central College in Branch II B. (Chemistry) had to be postponed. Provision was made for the B. A. Pass Course in Natural Science with Geology as the principal subject and Zoology as the subsidiary subject. Liberal grants have been made to both the colleges for equipment.

92. *Religious and Moral Instruction.*—The programme of religious and moral instruction as laid down in the curriculum has been systematically followed in the colleges and schools of the State. It is intended to give up the half-hour religious and moral lessons in colleges and adopt instead weekly lectures by Professors and Pandits. In the High schools and the higher classes of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular schools the teaching was based on the *Santana Dharma* text-books and the books on morals prescribed in the curriculum. In the lower classes of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular schools the teachers imparted instruction by the narration of simple stories containing moral precepts, with the help of wall pictures supplied to them. In Village Elementary schools the teaching was confined to the recitation of a short prayer in Kannada both at the commencement and the close of the day's work, followed by verses relating to daily conduct contained in the *Dharmabodhini* and other books.

93. *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—Manual instruction made satisfactory progress during the year. The instruction given to pupils was of two kinds,

viz., wood sloyd or sloyd proper, and paper sloyd or card-board work and paper-folding, in both of which the teachers evinced considerable interest. The pupils also derived substantial benefit. Most of the boys of the second year course were able to handle the tools with considerable facility and a corresponding degree of skill and speed. The finished models and drawings were in several cases very satisfactory in point of neatness, accuracy and correct judgment. It is reported that in a few cases sloyd training has aroused latent aptitude for drawing and an interest in practical work enabling the boys to employ their leisure hours in a useful way by attending to petty repairs at home. It is also said to have awakened in several boys an increased interest in school subjects such as practical science, mathematics and geography. A sloyd conference was held in Mysore in October 1910 and several important matters relating to sloyd were discussed. During the last summer vacation normal classes were held for the training of about 200 teachers in card-board work and paper-folding in nine places in the different districts of the State.

94. *Educational Museum.*—The exhibits presented by the Board of Education in England were classified and suitably arranged in the Museum. The number of visitors during the year was 371, of whom 84 were professors and teachers of the colleges and high schools, 63 were students and the rest were officials and private gentlemen. Some selected exhibits were sent on requisition to the Exhibitions held at Allahabad, Guntur, Tanjore and Chitaldrug, and were pronounced to be highly interesting and instructive.

95. *Female Education.*—The progress in female education continues to be satisfactory. The number of institutions for girls increased from 286 to 294, the number being made up of one English College, one Oriental College, 2 High Schools, 9 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, 66 Vernacular Middle Schools, 211 Primary Schools, 2 Normal Schools, one Industrial School and one Private School of the elementary grade. One Brahmin girl passed the Intermediate Examination and one the Matriculation Examination from the Maharani's College, Mysore. Altogether 103 girls passed the English and Kannada Lower Secondary Examinations from all the girls' schools in the State against 73 in the previous year. In the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 8 girls passed the Lower Secondary grade and 4 the Primary grade. Fifteen girls also passed the examination for proficiency in sewing against 6 in the previous year. To ensure the supply of trained school mistresses, an Upper Secondary Training class was opened in the Maharani's College for training as teachers such of the school girls as could not successfully continue their studies in English.

96. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of industrial and weaving schools decreased from 21 to 20, but their attendance rose slightly from 1,230 to 1,234. All the schools under the management of Government and most of those under private management did satisfactory work. A scheme for working the pottery branch of the Mysore Industrial School as a separate department has been sanctioned, and provision has been made for the installation of electric power to work the pug-mill in the school.

97. *Oriental Library.*—During the year under review, 583 manuscript works and 243 printed volumes were added to the stock of the Oriental Library. Of the manuscripts, 555 relate to Sanskrit literature and 28 are Kannada works. Among the rare Sanskrit manuscripts secured for the Library may be mentioned the one which contains the text of an ancient work named *Ayurveda* with a gloss thereon by Yogananda.

98. *The Economic Conference.*—You are aware, Gentlemen, that in May last, with the idea of associating non-official gentlemen with the officers of Government in deliberations connected with economic progress in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja ordered the formation of the Mysore Economic Conference. The Representative Assembly goes a certain way in this direction but it was considered that a large body meeting and deliberating only once a year could do but little, and that public interest in the numerous questions relating to economic progress could only be kept alive by a constant interchange of views and discussions among those competent to deal with them. The Conference was accordingly constituted with official and non-official members and a number of subjects were suggested for its consideration. It was laid down that it would be the duty of the Conference to work up, progressively, the various questions which it deals with till they are ripe for

practical action. The first session of the Conference was held at Mysore during the Birthday week on the 10th June 1911 and two succeeding days, and His Highness was so gracious as to inaugurate the Conference personally with a speech in which he referred to the present economic inefficiency and suggested remedies. I may quote one sentence from the speech which relates to this Assembly. His Highness said : " The functions of this Conference will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly, the future of which will ever continue to be an object of earnest solicitude on the part of myself and my Government."

99. At the June session the Conference appointed three Committees, namely, the Agricultural Committee with Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, as Chairman, the Education Committee with Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, as Chairman, and the Committee for Industries and Commerce with Mr. M. Visvesvaraya as Chairman, and assigned to these three committees the consideration of different subjects specified in the programme.

100. As already mentioned, a sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned by the Government for the expenses of the Conference and its committees. In almost all the districts, District Committees have been formed, and both the Central Committees and the District Committees have been authorised to appoint 'Associates' up to a limit of fifty to form a connecting link between the committees and individuals or agencies engaged in similar work.

101. The Committees have set to work vigorously. They have settled preliminaries and started a number of investigations and have also reported progress to the Conference at its second session held on the 30th September.

102. *Conclusion.*—I shall conclude by referring to the great historic event which is to take place at Delhi in December next, to which all eyes are now intently turned, *viz.*, the Imperial Durbar in connection with the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. It is needless for me to dilate on the extraordinary significance of this great event, " the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and his Consort to his Indian Empire in order to announce to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation." It is the intention of His Highness the Maharaja to be present at the great ceremonial with the principal Sirdars and Officers of the State and a few non-official representatives. He has also been pleased to direct that this auspicious event should be locally celebrated in the State in a suitable manner, and he feels confident that all classes of his subjects will join in the celebration to testify to their undoubted loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT A.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1911-1912.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1909-1910	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911	Budget Estimate, 1911-1912
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	1,05,02,812	1,06,60,000	1,02,00,000
II Forest	18,59,193	20,85,000	18,31,000
III Excise	42,10,801	42,00,000	41,50,000
IV Assessed Taxes ...	2,88,746	2,88,000	2,88,000
V Sayer Customs ...	114	.....	.....
VI Salt	8,244	9,000	.....
VII Stamps	8,16,108	8,26,000	8,10,000
VIII Registration ...	1,60,790	1,63,000	1,50,000
Total ...	1,78,46,808	1,82,31,000	1,74,29,000
AA—Mining Revenue—			
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	16,52,775	18,14,000	17,56,000
B—Interest—			
X Interest	1,76,556	1,52,000	2,18,000
XI Profit or Loss ...	4,55,358	6,48,000	6,17,000
Total ...	6,31,914	8,00,000	8,35,000
D—Receipts by Civil Departments			
XIIA Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	41,851	44,000	44,000
XIIB Law and Justice—Jails	23,762	26,000	24,000
XIII Police	29,500	22,000	23,000
XIV Education ...	1,34,640	1,33,000	1,33,000
XV Medical	1,27,818	1,07,000	1,27,000
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments	74,951	60,000	70,000
Total ...	4,32,522	3,92,000	4,21,000
E—Miscellaneous—			
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions ...	2,885	3,000	3,000
XVIII Stationery and Printing	8,781	9,000	8,000
XIX Miscellaneous ..	1,45,740	1,85,000	1,26,000
Total ...	1,57,406	1,97,000	1,37,000
G—XX Army	40,826	68,000	55,000
XXA Military Works ...	.....	.....	10,000
Total ...	40,826	68,000	65,000
H—Railways—			
XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ...	12,45,948	10,67,000	10,51,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	4,01,090	4,34,000	3,36,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...	19,49,282	16,26,000	15,50,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,43,58,571	2,46,29,000	2,35,80,000
Deficit ...	.....	.....	3,29,000
Grand Total ...	2,43,58,571	2,46,29,000	2,39,09,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1909-1910	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911	Budget Estimate, 1911-1912
A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,29,937	2,14,000	2,17,000
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—			
2. Land Revenue ...	18,66,649	19,39,000	19,63,000
3. Forest ...	7,71,544	6,87,000	6,83,000
4. Excise ..	3,20,865	3,37,000	3,43,000
6. Sayer Customs ...	5	.....	.....
8. Stamps ...	37,780	38,000	45,000
9. Registration ...	83,928	83,000	85,000
Total ...	33,10,708	32,98,000	33,36,000
AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ...	2,36,846	2,15,000	2,16,000
B—Interest—			
11. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	58,860	72,000	85,000
12. Interest on other Obligations ...	2,93,841	3,00,000	3,16,000
13. Profit or Loss ...	8,974	7,000	5,000
Total ...	3,61,675	3,79,000	4,06,000
C—14. Palace ...	19,40,000	23,40,000	23,40,000
D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
15. General Administration	6,74,626	7,82,000	7,56,000
16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,7 ,349	7,55,000	7,74,000
16B. Law and Justice—Jails.	1,23,398	1,21,000	1,27,000
17. Police ...	9,36,216	9,47,000	9,47,000
18. Education ...	10,28,997	10,47,000	11,79,000
19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable institutions	3,57,464	3,55,000	3,54,000
20. Medical ...	6,90,997	7,08,000	7,89,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,55,329	2,91,000	4,39,000
Total ...	48,37,376	50,06,000	53,49,000
E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	35,85,909	35,80,000	85,000
24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	6,96,551	7,12,000	7,38,000
25. Stationery and Printing	1,91,844	2,23,000	2,00,000
26. Miscellaneous ...	4,96,441	4,84,000	10,74,000
Total ...	49,70,745	49,99,000	20,97,000
G—27. Army ...	13,95,816	13,21,000	14,38,000
27A. Subsidy to British Government ...	.....	.....	35,00,000
27B. Military Works ..	.....	.....	55,000
Total ...	13,95,816	13,21,000	49,93,000
F—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
28. Famine Relief ...	—12,610	.....	.....
29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	3,33,333	3,33,000	3,33,000
Total ...	3,20,723	3,33,000	3,33,000
H—Railways—Revenue Accounts—			
30. State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	7,18,186	7,20,000	7,20,000
30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	.....	.....	9,000
Total ...	7,18,186	7,20,000	7,29,000
J—Irrigation—			
31. Major works ..	4,65,610	3,[illegible]2,000	6,06,000
32. Minor works ...	1,52,988	1,58,000	2,07,000
K—Public Works—			
33. Civil works ...	20,68,317	20,04,000	21,32,000
Military works ...	15,121	32,000	.....
Total ...	27,02,036	24,76,000	29,45,000
KK—34. Construction of Railways ...	2,12,917	2,98,000	3,97,000
Total ...	.....	.....	.....
L—Cauvery Power Scheme—			
35. Revenue Account ...	10,18,709	6,27,000	7,12,000
26. Capital Account ...	2,31,602	40,000	56,000
Total ...	12,50,311	6,67,000	7,68,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,22,57,339	2,20,52,000	2,39,09,000
Surplus ...	21,01,232	25,77,000	.....
Grand Total ...	2,43,58,571	2,46,29,000	2,39,09,000

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on 1st July 1911, as per preliminary accounts of 1910-11.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1909-10	1910-11	Difference
ASSETS.			
Cash Balance in Treasuries	1,06,93	1,06,24	—69
Surplus Investment Account	1,27,47	1,66,68	+39,21
Loans and Advances	38,58	35,43	—3,15
Other items, such as Departmental Balances, Objection Book Advances, House-building Advances, etc.	17,85	10,07	—7,78
Total ...	2,90,83	3,18,42	+27,59
LIABILITIES.			
Savings Bank Deposits	66,00	67,34	+1,34
Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ...	39	38	—1
Four per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07.	20,00	20,00	.....
State Life Insurance Fund	19,61	21,94	+2,33
Local and other Funds	21,88	28,50	+6,62
Deposits including Charitable endowments.	9,76	15,98	+6,22
Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund	11,50	19,47	+7,97
Other items, such as Remittances, etc. ...	17,83	2,52	—15,31
Total ...	1,66,97	1,76,13	+9,16
Government Balance ...	1,23,86	1,42,29	+18,43
Grand Total ...	2,90,83	3,18,42	+27,59